THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN UNDER THE NEW LAW FOR HAWAII.

The Word "Male" Used Repeatedly in the Law. Barring Out Women From Voting There-A Straw Which Shows the Wind's pirection Hale Old Women-Suffragists.

WASHINGTON, April 28 - Hawaii is adopted as a ferritory of the United States and its Governent defined by Congress. Although more than century and a quarter have elapsed since establishment of a representative form of government in this Western Hemisphere, n no other State of Territory has there ever been such marked and unjust discrimination against women. In this new Hawaiian onstitution the word "male" is introduced more frequently, in the determination to bar out women from voting and office-holding. than in the Constitution of the United States or of any State in the Union. Because of the growing disposition on the part of women demand the right of representation, our National Congress, at the dawn of the twentieth century of supposed progress, has imposed every restriction within its power to nake it impossible for them to exercise this right in this new Territory. There certainly to no indication of progress for women in such etion, and it is difficult to see where it shows

any such spirit on the part of men. Wherever there could be a loophole of advantage for women in this Hawaiian constinition, the word "male" has been rigorously used, although they are very carefully declared to be "citizens," in order that they may be held to their full share of the taxes and strict bedience to the laws. To be eligible to election as Senator a person shall be a "male" citi-To be eligible to election as Represenative a person shall be a "male" citizen. To be qualified to vote for Representatives a person shall be a "male" citizen. Only those qualified to vote for Representatives shall be allowed to vote for other officers, and only

ectors" shall hold the offices. There is not a State in the Union whose Conitution so absolutely excludes women from share in the Government as does this new Territory, under this Constitution made for it by a Congress which includes eight Senators and five Representatives from four States where women possess the full suffrage and the right to fill every office; and members from over thirty States where they have a limited franchise and practically every office-holding privilege. If this is not a stride backward what is it? Here are the prescribed classes: "No idiot or insane person, no person who shall be expelled from the Legislature for giving or receiving bribes, no person who shall have been convicted of any criminal

offence punishable by imprisonment, shall rote or hold office, unless the person so conricted shall have been pardoned and restored to his civil rights. They did not dare commit the open insult of adding woman by name to this disgraced calendar, but placed her within it by the covert process of putting the adjective "male" before the qualified electors. Even the convicted criminal may be pardoned and restored to his right to vote, but there is no pardon for the infamous crime of being born a woman. It may be claimed that the masses of the romen of the Hawaiian Islands are not fitted exercise the suffrage. This is equally true of the men; but any one familiar with the history of these people will testify that the women of the different classes average as well as the men. The possession of the ballot is a powerful factor in education and development. It will stimulate and improve the men of Hawaii; as it has done with those of all other countries but the women will have no incentive to inform themselves upon the questions of their new

government, no power to influence them in any manner. Take the very first proposition which is to be submitted-local option on the saloon question-to be decided by the votes of men only! Had the franchise been granted to the American, the English, to all the women under such restrictions as were imposed on the men, how quickly they would have informed temselves, with what pride then would have accepted the responsibility, how much they would have risen in dignity and strength; but ow every Kanaka, Portuguese and Japanes man will look down upon them with that superiority always felt by the enfranchised over the disfranchised.

in all the debates on the floor of Congress with reference to the all-important subject of the suffrage for Hawaiian men, how vigcrously they were defended, how carefully they were protected. The whole effort seemed to be how to place the bailot in the hands of the greatest possible number. The eagle of freedom screamed until every vestige of a property qualification was removed. The requirement to speak the English language was voted down. Absence or illness was made a sufficient excuse for not registering. The lime, the hait, the blind, the deaf and dumb man had his zealous protector, but who was three to speak for woman? Not one!

If, in the future, the women of Hawaii delemine to obtain this sacred privilege of individual representation, they can do as those of the United States have been doing for the past fifty years—besiege the Legislature until they are thrown out and the door slammed in their faces, and then grovel in the dirt at the feet of the voters, foreign and native, black and white, ignorant and educated drunk and soher. But not satisfied to make the acquirement of the suffrage as difficult for the women of Hawaii as for those of this country, these American Commissioners have put up additional barriers. Whereas here the Legislature to be how to place the ballot in the hands of Hawaii as for those of this country, these merican Commissioners have put up additional barriers. Whereas here the Legislature of every Territory has full power to enfranhise its women without submitting the question to the voters, this power is absolutely said to the Territorial Legislature of Haraii by this new constitution. There is in all the future no possible way in which women an secure the suffrage except by the consent of the majority of these native and half-breed poters. It is an infamous measure.

The Woman Suffrage associations of all the forty-flive States sent petitions to Senate the suffrage associations to Senate the suffrage that the suffrage associations to Senate the suffrage associations to Senate the suffrage that the

ers. It is an infamous measure. The Woman Suffrage associations of all forty-five States sent petitions to Senate 4 House praying that sex distinctions might eliminated in the government of this new pritory, and these were supplemented by any individual appeals, but not a member either House would make this fight for jusse. It might be expected that surely this might be done by those from the four States lete women already are voters, but these had all bills on hand for irrigation, for public alldings, for divers local and personal objects, did not wish to antagonize their fellow-mbers. The leaders of the suffrage movement urged that the question of striking out word male be brought up even if it went with the defeat, for the moral effect of a discussion and a vote. But this was precisely what a Senators and Representatives were determentation. and Representatives were deter-do—to put themselves on record t of woman's enfranchisement. subject of woman's enfranchisement, of that this outrage perpetrated against the nof Hawaii, in denying them all right ice in their government, is any more than that against those of our own for more than a century. All things ed, it is by no means so great; but the fit is that at his late day, the Congress much States should delicerately enact yelegislation against the vested rights on. President Dole, of Hawaii, repeation against the vested rights dent Dole, of Hawaii, repeat-ted the enfranchisement of on. W. F. Frear, Associate ands and one of the Commisd this constitution, said ire. Feb. 11, 1899: Legislature of Hawaiian Legislature of Hawaii horize woman suffrage, ted me, but the other

which the Stars and o typify. wotnan suffrage. William of its editor, and one of the

ds and arbitrarily placed the usable and indefensible.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. the resolutions with so much unanimity if they had not been highly pleased with the arguments which Miss Anthony advanced when she addressed them. Miss Anthony's speech, occupying several ages, was published in full, with a portrait. pages, was published in rull. This organization represents

Miss Anthony always is associated in the mind with public life. A short time ago when she was visiting in Philadelphia, a friend who called found her surrounded by a bevy of girls and young wives whom she was giving a lesson in mending. The former she was teaching to mend astocking so that the darn scarcely could be distinguished; and the latter she was showing how to put a piece of net under the rents in the husband's underwear, and darn the outside down in a beautiful, old-fashioned way which the modern woman knows very little about. In a letter a short time ago to the writer of this she said: "I got so tired to-day working at my desk I couldn't stand it another minute. So I took a basin of water and a soft cloth and spent the whole afternoon cleaning the carving on the mahogany bedstead in the guest chamber. How I wish I had more time to devote to work about the house!"

house!"
These are merely straws to show that fifty years of campaigning have not destroyed the domestic qualities or diminished the love of home, which are born in some women, acquired by others, while a third class never posses them; and neither a public life nor "strong-minded" opinions have the slightest effect upon them.

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What wonderfully hale and hearty old indies these pioneer women-suffragists are. Here is Elizabeth Cady Stanton in her eighty-fifth year, writing convention addresses and newspaper articles with all the old-time vigor; Julia Ward Howe at 81, and Mary A. Livermore at 78, writing, lecturing, preaching and keeping abreast of the current events of the times; Lucinda H. Stone, who has just died, aged almost 86, clear and strong in her splerdid mental powers to the very last; Isabella Beecher Hooker, who has recently celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday, one of the most intellectual of the famous Beecher family, still serving as President of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, which she founded over thirty years ago, and writing and speaking with anparently undiminished power. Zereida G. Wallace, who will be 83 in August, known as the "mother" of "Ben Hur," made the principal address at the recent suffrage convention in Indiana, a plea for the political freedom of woman, a tribute to the nobility of man, an argumant for the cooperation of the two.

Man Bof the women who were prominent in the movement for suffrage fifty and forty years ago. Clara Barton, Charlotte B. Wilbour, Caroline H. Dall, Dr. Hannah Longshore, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Grace Greenwood, Louisa Southworth, Abignil S. Duniway—the list sentirely too long for personal mention—are active, working women to-day, on the platform, in the philanthropies and professions, with their interest in public questions keen and alert as ever. During all these years they have been persistent advocates of worman's enfranchisement, and it is something of a satire to say in their presence that women are not physically strong enough to exercise the suffrage.

In last Sunday's sermon Dr. Talmage made the suffrage.

In last Sunday's sermon Dr. Talmage made It is impossible that people who lived hundreds of years ago should fashion an apprepriate creed for our times. John Caivin was a great and good man, but he died 336 years ago. The best centuries of Eible study have come since then, and you might as well have the world go back and stick to what Potert Fulten knew about steamboals, and reject the subscovent improvements in navigation; and go back to John Gutenberg, the inventor of the art of printing, and reject modern newspaper presses, as to lighter all the exceedes and the philologists, and the theologisms of the last 336 years, and put your head under the sleeve of the gown of a sixteenth century doctor. I could call the names of twenty living Presbyterian ministers of religion who could make a better creed than John Caivin. The nineteenth century ought not to be called to sit at the feet of the sixteenth.

Exactly so; yet Dr. Talmage and others

be called to sit at the feet of the sixternith.

Exactly so; yet Dr. Talmage and others of his kind are demanding that women shall continue to sit at the feet of St. Paul, who considerably antedates John Calvin; abide by a creed which was made not three but nineteen hundred years ago, and be perfectly happy with her head under the sleeve of a twentieth century Bishop. It would be far more logical to ask the world to stick to Fulton's steamboat Gutenberg's printing press and Calto ask the world to stick to Fulton's steamboat, Gutenberg's printing press and Calvin's theology, than to demand that the wemen of to-day remain within the narrow sphere prescribed for them as the time of Adam. It is only a few weeks since Dr. Talmage thundered from the pulpit his denunciation of women because they were not satisfied to emulate the Vashtis. Dorcases, Rebeccas and Hannaha of the Old Testament, who existed it at all, ages before the theologies and other inventions, which he would now sacrifice, were even dreamed of. Progress for everything animate and inanimate—but inertia, deadlock, standstill, dry-rot for women!

The women of the country ought to read that great speech of David B. Hill's at Syracuse last week, and see how he "views with alarm the tendency toward centralization of power." Because, you see, "it ignores the vital principle of local self-government supposed to be safely entrenched in the Constitution." Yes, indeed, so safely that women never have been able to get any of it.

"It is the duty of good citizens to resist this growing tendency." By all means, and as women claim to be good citizens they will turn out to the polls rext November and resist it with all their might.

"You have not forgotten the fact that only one year ago it was seriously processed to de-prive all local communities of the appoint-ment and control of their own police officers."

prive all local communities of the appointment and control of their own police officers."

Of course women always have been thus deprived, but to defraud men—dear, dear, how dreadful! "Thoughtful men discover that the principle of home rule is held by the Legislature subject to its discretion—to be granted or withheld at its pleasure." Yes, thoughtful women discovered that fact some fifty years ago, and that, in their case, it was the unvarying pleasure of the Legislature to withhold it. They view with alarm also the fact that every successive Legislature refuses to grant tax-paving women the right to vote even on the measures for which they are to be taxed a condition that, if imposed upon men, would be resisted to the point of bleodshed.

"I am opposed to arbitrary power anywhere." That is a good American sentiment, but why is it any worse for one class of men to exercise this power over another class than it is for all men to wield it over all women?

Nevertheless it was a great speech!

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

COLLEGE GIRLS IN LAUNDRY WORK.

Educated Women and Achieve Success. The laundry business is a new occupation for college women, but two Smith College girls who were not attracted by the overcrowded

profession of teaching have been putting their minds to the task for more than a year, with successful results. The project at first was looked upon with disfavor by some of their more conventional friends. "We should think you would prefer," they said, "an occupation that required brainwork." Before they had pre-gressed very far they were able to assure such friends that laundry work required every bit

required brainwork." Before they had pregressed very far they were able to assure such friends that laundry work required every bit of brains at their command.

In a recent letter to the Smith College Magazine, they tell something or the difficulities with which they met. They were determined that this laundry should be conducted on the best principles, do its work as well as possible, under conditions as hearly perfect as they could be made. In attaining these ends the two girls felt that they would be achieving a result quite as worthy of their college diplema as teaching small boys and girls grammar and the rule of three.

The young women set about their experiment in a scientific manner. They visited personally, or thorough well-qualined representatives, over one hundred laundries chiefly in Boston. They did not intend to go into this new venture with their eyes shut, but even after minute and careful investigations they concluded that such a business would be saie and profitable for women to undertake. By this time, they had a thorough theoretical knowledge of the appliances needed and of the most approved way of conduction the business. They discovered that many laundries are hampered by lack of a suitable building, and after a vain search around and about Boston for some building already erected that would approximate their ideal, at least, they happened to find a very desirable lot, bought it, planned a simple structure and had their model laundry built and ready for use in a vory short time.

At first, customers looked askance at this new venture. They were afraid that book learning and an expert knowledge of soapsuds and bluing would not go together. Sanitary conditions for workers were all very well. It was pleasant enough to visit the laundry, and find the main room well usualitated and without the strain that makes washing day a bugbear. It was conforting to know that acids and powders were tabooed in fact as well as in fiction, but how would the washing be done? That was the question. The two girl

y agving:
"All business life furnishes some human contact, agreeable or otherwise, and we gladly testify that among a variety of experiences, one of the pleasantest features of our work has been the introduction to many delightful people, both patrons and employees, whom it is a pleasure and inspiration to know." POEMS WORTH READING.

Hymen's Speech. Behold me. Hymen, the Hustler, And Hitcher of Hearts. Ever since Easter I've been working overtime And we're not half way in sight Of June, when the real rush Of roses and rapture is turned on full Still I'm not going to strike For shorter hours. My advance agent And business solicito Has been a busy little god

And I've got to hustle To keep up with his orders. I'm the boss coupler Of two souls with but a single thought And the way I can hook up Two hearts that beat as one Is a sight to behold. I'm the best friend And the most profitable partner Of the florist. The preacher The turniture dealer. And the installment-plan man

The caterer The milliner. The dressmaker. The real estate agent But do I get any of the rake-off Nary a nickel I ought to kick, I suppose, But I don't. My clients are all So perfectly happy. o ineffably blissful, So supremely cestatic, That I take it out in that, And forget the gross, material profits Which others get out of the business Of Hymenizing. I've had a rush like this Every Spring since I began operations But I never get itred And the more I have to do

Of course. But that's not my affair. I give no guarantees, And if people don't find goods To be as represented. It's no mix of mine. However, this is my busy day, And there are forty-seven calls for me Anything I can do for you! So long :

The better I like it.

Plenty of kicks are coming.

W. J. L. See you later. Pressed Flowers. From the Boston Transcript. Plowers are pressed and dried in books— Gone lucent colors, fresh and new: Gone sweetness, swaying, bloom and dew! And thought are mummled that in books— No light of eye nor poise of he d, The thought that's written is unsaid.

And yet one touch of nasus.

And memory leads us rue.
From withered leaf to budding flower,
From mouldering dust to freshening shower,
From musty page to edorous air,
From words to thoughts anew.
F. N. FOLSOM. And yet one touch of nature's there

Kew Gardens.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. The world is green and the world is young and the world is sweet to the core, say i.

There's nushing of life through last year's bracken, and last year's leaves that are dead and dry:

They know the finger of spring has touched them, and whisper back to the hurrying wind.

A word of love to their growing brothers that high overhead are not out of mind.

The crocus stands like a queen in purple; a mystic writing upon the grass
Is traced in scills as blue as skies are before and after the May winds pass:
The rooks are loud in their windy houses, with few green leaves to shut out the sky.
The dark firs move in the blowing sunshine, and the tail reeds bow to the water nigh.

The river runs with its boats for burden, and laden barges come crawling down
With a cargo of stones for the bridge's building, or steam, blackbreathing, for London town.
The grassy places are gay with children, red cloaks are a fluiter, small feet draw night.
To the altar of spring, and the world we live in is sweet right through to the core, say i.

The Atkinson Band.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. With an compity roum and flah—tah-rah, it's head o' the march to the speaker's stand.

'Tis a dull cameaign in the State of Maine thes doesn't cullst the Atvinson Band.

doesn't enlist the Avvinson Band.)
Open order, and forward, march!
—Major in bearskin, and stiffer than starch!
Knees like a thoroughbred -he's the kind!
And the campaign orators ride behind,
Thus poum-tah-roum, to the speaker's stand,
Led by the Atkinson Full Brass Band.

Cadaverous man with a puckery face Is whoofing with gulps in the cavernous bass. Whose brass convolutions encompass him 'round' Apparently crushing him into the ground. While—humor of Circumstance, toolle-te-toot, A glant beside him is playing the fatte. A slab-sided fellow as lank as a bone Is the bellows attached to the big barytone. While a fat clarineits ki-yoodies away On the sim little reed he's elected to play. One's freed to conclude that the vent is too small. For he huffs and he swells in a way to appall. He has an abdomen as round's a balloon. But withchecks like a bladder just screaks at the tune. A tall man and short man are playing trombones. But it's comes that their shapes make no odds in their tones. times, and the short fellow swallows as much of the tube.

And the short fellow swallows as much of the tube.

As is poked out of eight by the long gear, drube.

The cornelist jamu his refactory ite.

And the snare drummer limps with his drum on his hits.

—He's the Atkinson blacksmith with muscles like

He's the Attenson blacksmith with muscles he yew.

Stands six in his st ckings—is big '''cordin' to''!

And trailin' behind comes a Hop o' my Thumb—A ten-y arsold shaver who beats the bass drum.

Yes, oddly assorted, but may understand,

"Tis Music that rules in the Attenson Band.

—Bizarre in their rut-up and marching, but, say!

They're kings of the pike when they start in to play

Then it's tirt-tah-lah and boum-tah-roum! The people are flocking from every hand.

(We're sure of a rout when the posters come out: "A concert at 8 by the Atkinson Band.")

All hands round in a hollow senare.

—And 'ray for the music that ke as them there!

For the hide grows hot on the hig bass drum.

Ere roundously forth the orators come:

Then poun tah round to the socaler's stand.

Led by the Atkinson Full Brass Band.

Itts Handicap.

From the Chicago Times Herald. wooed her when they both were poor, 'twas then She he woo he, too;
She cheered him when the days were drear and toiled to help him through;
She taught him things from books that he had falled to tearn in youth.
She got him to avoid the use of words that were un-She took her jewel in the rough, she polished day by And with a woman's patience ground the worthless

She turned him from a stupid clown to one whose mice was proud.

She planted in his heart the with to rise above the crowd: She planned the things he undertook, she urged him on to try.
She gave him confidence to look for splendid things

She cheered him when the days were dark, and when the sties were bright She saw him rise above the crowd and reach a noble height: Her brow is marred by many a line; she's bent and wan and old He has a bearing that is fine, a form of noble mould; And people say: "Poor man, alas! He's grown be-yond his wife:

How sad that such a load should be attached to him for life!" A Pathetic Incident. From the London Daily News. Gentle and brave amid the ranks he rode, And felt the steed beneath him moud and true; Gentle and brave the steed beneath him strode. And felt "My master's hand will guide me through."

And hour on hour, through dying and through dead,
And lashed by rain from heaven, and hall from
hell,
From morn to eve, unscathed alike, they sped.
But at the close of day the charger fell. He saw the shattered limb, the heaving breast,
And eyes entreating aid he could refend
with kiss on kiss the velvet nextle per de.
And longed, yet loathed, its agon; end.

And, heedless for a while how trumpet blared, Or round him roared and flash 4 the flery zone, He who all day the battle's worst had dired. Now dared not brave the bivouac alone. then in one sob a fond farewell he spoke. The loaded death with hand reluctant d

. O dear dumb friends! O patient of our yoke!

There's many a heart, ye know not, aches for you JAMES RHOADES. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Can you tell me who Algernon Sidney was who wrote a "Vindication of the Measures of the Present Administration" under Jefferson's Administration in 1803? It was published in the National Intelligencer (can you tell me where this paper was published?) and copied in the Columbian Gatetic, Ultra, N. Y. May, 1808. It was then published in book form at Utica, N. Y., June, 1803. J. P. W. "Algernon Sidney" was Gideon Granger, born 1767,

dled 1822. He wrote also over the name of "Epaminondas." He was Postmaster-General from 1801 to 1814. The National Intelligencer was published in Washington: It was started in 1500 by Samuel Har rison Smith; later owners were Joseph Gales, Jr., William Winston Seaton and Snow, Coyle & Co.: in 1870 it ceased to be published as a daily, but as a weekly was published in this city for a year or so. It is

Please tell me if Catholics are debarred from the franchise in the Isle of Man. Also if they are not eligible to be members of the Isle of Man legislative body.

A READER.

The Encyclopædia Britannica does not suggest that they are; the franchise is held by male owners and occupiers of land and by female owners of land. There is a property qualification for members of the

He did not: but, after the marriage, Maria Louisa (not Teresa) was considered, even by the Roman Catholie Church authorities, to be Napoleon's lawful rife, and the King of Rome to be his legitimate son. So, too, Jerome Bonaparte's second wife and the citi-

Please tell me the age of the building known as 19
Pearl street, its builder, and was it of any note during
the Revolutionery War. Was it ever a bott! There
is still standing in the rear of the building which was
known as either 12 or 14 Whitehall street (new Custom House site) a two-story brick structure which
has been used recently as a stable. Was this building ever a church? When was it built and by whom?
W. T. G.

dren by her were considered legal and legitimate.

We do not know how old it was. The brick building was not a church: It was built a hundred years ago or so, and was used for a stable.

1. When were the stages or busses taken off Broadway? 2. What first generally replaced them, a horse-car service or a cable system? 3. When, or about when, was the first horse-car service running along Broadway installed? T. R. B. 1. On May 23, 1885. 2. Horse cars. 3. The first horse car was run on Broadway below Fourteenth street on June 22. 1884.

Is there any law in Eng and which recognizes the divine right of kings to rule! W. I. Not so far as the United Ringdom is concerned: the Declaration of Rights, accepted by both hovers of Parliament, and by King William III, and Queen Mary Il. on Feb. 13, 1079, did away with the "divine right of kings" in that country, and the Act of Suc-cession of 1700 made the abolition more confinite.

Please state whether France has ever achieved a victory on the sea over any first class power, going back, say, 300 years of more. R. M. The English themselves admit that Admiral Tour ville defeated them off Peachy Head on June 20, 1090. Jean Bart, who is ignored by most I'ng'ish writers history, and barely mentioned by highsh cyclopedias, defeated the Anglish in July, 1602, and ray aged the eastern coast of England, capturing eighty nerchant vessels, and landing at Newcastle and burning much of the city. Tourville and Bart defeated English and Dutch off St. Vincent June 16, 1603. Bart defeated the Dutch near the Texel in 1696. He died in 1702; but the Chevaller de St. Pol was a worthy uccessor, and made trouble for the English and

besides vessels expended in action with the French. In a conversation it was stated that Mr. Carnegic made \$40,000,000 out of the Carnegie Steel Company the past year. This seems an excitiant sum for any one individual to receive as a profit. If you could not be approximate amount that he realized

fair to the French; and a list at the end of the second

volume gives the names of at least seventy war ves-

sels captured by the French between 1668 and 1712,

Dutch. Mr. Clowes's "History of the Royal

The Carnegle Steel Company, Limited, cleared \$21,000,000 in 1899; the estimated clear profits in 1900 are from \$40,000,000 to \$42,000,000. Mr. Carnegle's personal share was \$12,285,000 in 1890; and this year, on the lower estimate, will be \$23,400,000

At what time of day did it commence to rain on the Sunday (March 11, 1858; before the blizzard, and, if possible, the temperature at 3 P. M. on same day, G. W. W. It rained most of Sunday, March 11: the thermom-

eter was 37 degrees at 3 P. M. About midnight the rain changed to hall, and before 2 A. M. the snow be

The highest estimate before the opening of hostillities placed the Boer Army at between 75,000 and \$0,000. A Boer statement some weeks before the ange Free State at 15,000, and Afrikander ailies from the colonies at from 8,000 to 10,000. Probably the

You say that the change to make the Gregorian calendar agree with the sun was made in 1572; Quack-enbos's "History of the United States" says it was made in 1752. Who is right? H. K. ACKART. Both are right, within limits. Pope Gregory XIII. ordered the change to be made in 1872, and all Roman Catholic countries obeyed him: Scotland followed suit in 1600, the German States in 1700, and England and

1. Is our national flag continuously displayed at the graves of Washington and Lafayette, and, if so, when and by whom were these displays inaugurated 2. Why was the flag that the old Essex, under command of Commodore David Porter, carried in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans during the War of 1812, called the flag of "Sallors Rights": Did other American war vessels carry that flag! P. D. H. J.

1. It is displayed in front of Mount Vernor; we do

not know who began the custom-perhaps the Ladles' Mount Vernon Association, when it bought the place if the American flag is displayed there, the custom is of recent origin. 2. Because the War of 1812 was fought in defence of sallors' rights-to prevent the seerch of American vessels by firitish vessels to imnot cerried by other vessels.

1. What English writer is called "The Sibyl of St. John's Wood". 2. I see that Theodore Rosacell had considerable military experience in the National Guard of this State. Did W. J. Bryan see any military service before his appointment as Colorel of a Nebraska regiment of volunteers? 3. Has there been any measure passed by the Assembly looking to any changes in the National Guard, or additions to it, such as a heavy artillery corps, or a militar reserve, as has been proposed, or has there been any bill introduced for such a purpose?

1. We do not know. 2. Mr. Bryan had no previous We do not know.
 Mr. Bryan had no previous military experience.
 No: but the Thirteenth In-

fantry has been transferred to the artillery as a heavy artillery organization. The chief bill before the Legislature was choked in the Senate.

I have heard it stated that Colonial officers are not allowed to eat at the same table with officers of the British Army. This, for the reason that they are not the equal of the British officers. Do you know if this is a fact. We do not know if it is a fact, rather, we know that it is not a fact. Native officers of Indian troops do not eat with British officers not because the British are of higher rank, but because the native officers rould lost their easte if they ate with unbelieversr

See Eipling's story, "The Man Who Was." A. H. B. will find the porn asked for on April 22 in a book entitled "Heavenly Hymna for Heavy Heerts" (compiled for the Preslyterian Board of Loveniten) on pages 34 and 35. Grorge K. McMurteir.

About seven years are I saw a copy of a paper printed monthly semewhere in eastern berreywer is its columns were devoted to the planets or soler 198 tem, and stated the lucky or trulkely east and when to managet business, &c. I think the rame of the publication was The Flanet, buf I am not certain. Can you give the name of the paper, where published, and if still in existence?

What was the name of the Connecticut "Yankee" who, I understand, superintended the strengthening of the fortifications at Cronstadt, Russia, during the present century? He accomplished his work so well that he was especially honored by the Czar,

F. R. A. only, so the hands are a tle.

Quincy-Most "advanced" physicians believe in W. Carrington-We have no figures for the lynchings of 1809.

C. F. C.—We do not recognize the poem "Death," that you send us; it may be original, as you suggest. ferfor m ld. even with a new queen. J. Palmer-"We drank from the same canteen" is an "army" song, we think; we do not know the author. W. R. H .- The Nathan Hale statue in City Hall

J. B. Raymond-Andrew Carnegle was born on Nov. 25, 1835; Henry Clay Frick was born on Dec. 10, 1849.

Park was unveiled on Evacuation Day, Nov. 25,

W. S. V .- The highest denomination of Treasury notes is \$10,000; the highest denomination of bonds F. J. Rider-The official record of snowfall in the

blizzard, March 11-14, 1858, Is 20.9 inches; the record or Feb. 11-14, 1899, is 15.3 inches. Student-Asthere is no Vice-President living, the ecretary of State would become President if Mr. McKinley should die or become incapacitated

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cribbage. Quite a number of correspondents have dly called attention to a typographical error in the answer to S. E. B. on April 18. A's count should have been 14 instead of 12, as the third five makes a

C. W. says: In a four-handed game. A plays a frey, making the total count 27, it says "go" and C plays an acc. D plays a deuce and pegs a run of three. A now says "go" and C plays another acc. making 31, and announces another run of three. D bets there is

D is right, because the duplicate acc is reached before we get to the trey, which is the card necessary

Cassino. H. F. L. says: A plays an eight and B trails. Instead of taking in his build A puts a four on an are and makes it five. B buts he must take in his eight build first.

J. L. P. says: A builds a nine. B takes in two kings. The i A, instead of taking in his build, lays out a four, hooing that it has an ace and that it as drought A will make agother nine of it with a second four which he still has in his hand. B bets he mu take in his build first. Bisright. A cannot trait while he has a build on the table. He must take it in, make another build, or

Continu us Poel. A.E. S. asks the rule for playing safety the traffer the bolts have been broken, at a list where he can find the official rules for the game At l'ast one object ball or the cue beil, after its contact with an object ball mu t g , to the cushion or the stilke forfitte a p int. "Medern Billiard ." published by the B unswick-Balke-C Hender Company. giv a the official laws for all variations of billia de

and pool. Pitch. E. S. saye: The deeler and the player on his I fa have each 35 for game. Which wins? There is no gam - cut.

A. C. says: In a game, ten p into up, A is 9 and B is 8. B bids two and gets the witch making i ward game to A's high jack. Which wins? The successful tidder.

Dice. G. H. B. says: A and B are throwing poker dice. A gets three nines, and B thereupon offers to bet that he will beat A's throw. B gets three nines. Who what? A wins, because B d d not bet that he would beat A throwing dice, in which care it would have been a stand off, but after A nad thrown and established

record Buffered to bet that he would bent that record. and a tie will not do this Bit ge. J. S. says: The dealer passes the make to his partner, who says: 'Soades.' The player on the dealer's right immediately says. "I goover." The dealer's right immediately says. "I goover." The dealer says to his partner: "That is out of turn. Shall we show the goover to stand or not?" The dealer's left hand adversary bet that, by consulting, the dealer and his periner have lost the right to refuse to let the go-over stand.

The partners may consult as to whether or not they vill allow a go-over out of turn to stand.

Euchre. H. W. H. asks if it is possible to make our points in a regular four-handed game of cuchre. If the maker of the trump plays alone and wine every trie's he scores four points for the march.

D.S. says: In a four-handed game, C and D are partners and C makes th Lump. One of the adver-saries, A, plays alone against them and euchres them. How many does he core:

A cannot play alone against C and D b cause h did not make the trump. If he had ordered it up and played alone he would have scored one for three or four tricks and four for all five tricks. As it is the suchre scores two, just as if A had kept his partner.

M. A. S., L. C. and others: In a four handed game A-H are partners against V-Z. Z deals and A orders him up, alone. The dealer plays alone against him and gets three tricks. What does the dealer score? Four points. If the euchre counted two only, what would be the use of playing alone against the lone band?

Poker. F. V. T. says: There was a special prize offered for the best hand brought out in a poker machine during the month. Two players were lucky enough to get four aces, one with a jack and the other with a deuce for the fifth card. A bets it is a tie. B bets the jack wins.

B wins. The spirit of poker is that when the pairs or other combinations are a tie, the outside cards shall decide it, such as when two players have each kings and fours. If there is no pair, the rank of the cards settles it, and sometimes it is necessary to go down to the last one to decide a tie. It is impossible in the regular game for two players to tie on four of a kind, but as such a thing is possible in a machine it seems-reasonable to decide the tie by the outside cards.

H. F. T. says: The dealer presents the pack to be cut and the player on the right says, "Go ahead," but declines to cut. The dealer bets that he can insist on having the pack cut by some player at the

The rules say that a player need not cut unless he wishes to, and that if he will not cut no one has a right to insist that the cards shall be cut. It is a bad

S. V. E. says: Five players are in a jack pot. deals, B passes and C opens. D stays and E raise. All drop out but C, who calls E stalse. In the meating the draiter has unfortunately mixed the pack with the cards thrown up by the other players. What should be done? It would seem quite fair for the dealer to shuffe the pack, have it cut and then deal for the draw.

W. H. mays: After the cards have been dealt and the betting begun it is discovered that one of the hands in the last pool was not shuffled into the pack. What should be done? It is a misdeal, as the pack is imperfect.

H. B. C. C. says: While the players are looking at their cards one of them remarks that on the last deal it was not the da or but the player on his right who gave out the da ds for the draw, so that the dealer was helped first instead of last. He wants all bets on that pool returned. It is too late to correct the mistake now.

A. J. F. says: A opensa pot with a pair of jacks, but spitts them, laying aside one, which some other player mixes with the discards so that he cannot show that he had a pair oficinally. By but he cannot win the pool unloss he can prove he had openers. If a play r is allowed to split openers it is no one's business what he does with his discard. The others will have to take his word for it that he held openers.

A. R. says: At the end of the evening's play it was agreed to have a round of jacks, each player to deal off his own. By mistake C was skipped, and the error was not discovered until D had completed the next deal. Does the deal stand, or must it be thrown out and C allowed to deal? The deal being of no advantage in poker. C has not lost anything, and the only reason for giving him a deal is to make up the number of Jacks agreed

upon, which may be done at any time.

J. H. seys: A opened a fack and B stayed, holding a pair of aces. All the others fell out and A stood pat. B drawing three cards, but without improving. A bet the limit and B passed, still holding his cards and astring to see owners. It turned out that instead of a straight, which A thought he held, he had only a pair of fives. B demands the root as it stards. A wants to take out his bet, which was not called, but the others insist that belongs to the table for the next pool. Others insist that belongs to the table for the next pool, others insist that B not baving called, shall simply take back his modey and that the amount put up by A is the property of the lable.

B is entitled to everything in the pool, including

B is entitled to everything in the pool, including A's last bet. No one has any right to any part of the pool but A and B, and, as A's hand is foul, B takes it all. A cannot take back his last bet, because, although it was not called, it is the rule that money once placed in the pool cannot be taken out again except by the winner of the pool, in this case B. The other players have a right to call upon A to give them a free ride for the next lick as a penalty for having play d false openers after the draw

D. P. says: There were two straights in the call, one of the high and the other five high. The one that had five high said he won be a use he had an acc.

When the acc is used to form the bottom of a scquence, it loses its rank as a high card.

A. D says: Two players hold equal straights, one having four eards of a flush in it, the other being made up of three suits. The player with the bush says he wins because he comes nearer a straight The sutts have no rank in poker, and a four-eard fush is worth no more than one of two or three cards

Pinochle. A. E. S. says: A has melded 150 trumps, when he gets another queen of trumps. He wants to meld a marriage by using the new queen with the king in the sequence. B bets he cannot do this. Bis right. The king having been used in a combi nation of greater value than the proposed marriage, but in the same class, it cannot be used for an

J. H. C. says: A bets that he can score dix at any time by showing it, and does not need to take a trick in order to make the meld good. A is wrong. The dix is just as much a meld as snochle, and it can be scored only after winning a trick and before drawing from the stock. No other meld can be scored at the same time.

From the Kansas City Journal. It was during the performance of "Quo Vadis" at Eureka, and Vinicius was begging Petronius to forget his reproaches, saying tearfully:
"Ah, how can you ever forgive me?"
"Vinicius," replied Petronius with great earnestness, "thou art my only sister's dead child"

child "
Whereupon the audience, which was not dead, but only bored, burst into huge laughter.

POLITICAL NOTES.

At the beginning of April the balance in the city Treasury to the credit of the account for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette

William P. Mackey, who is being groomed by some Democrats as a candidate for Governor this year, is a Buffalo lawyer and the only Democratic Senator chosen in 1898 from a constituency in the western part of the State. He is a first-term Senator and represented a di-triet wholly made up of Buffalo wards. An obstacle to bis selection in the minds of some Democrats is found in the fact that the last pr vinus Democratic nominee for Governor from Buffalo is now best recalled as a resident of Princeton, N. J.

The Public Administrator of Chicago recent'y took leave of absence to go on his honeymoon. He matried the stenogra-her of his office Annie Larsen Mr. O'Donnell was appointed Public Administrator by Gov. Tanner in 1897.

The complete rout of the opponents of the Demo cratte party in Louisiana at the election of April 17 that though the Republican party has for many years been in a minority in the Sugar State, it has naint-laed throughout that time two antag mistic factions, the quarrels and bickerings between which have, at all times, aided their united and generally harmonious Democratic opponents. One effect of the etection is to complete the effacement of the Gold Democratic represention in the United States Senate. Senator Lind av of Kentucky has already been su; erached through act of the Kentucky Legislature by Joseph C. S. Blackburn, an ardent and obstreprous Free Silverite, and Senator Caffery, the other Gold Democrat in the United States Senate, will, as the result of the April chetton, be succeeded by Murphy J. Foster, Governor of Louislana and also a Stiverite.

The term of Horace Chilton of Texas in the United States Senate expires on March 4 next, and the elec-tion of Joseph W. Bailey, which is confidently predicted, as his successor, would leave a vacancy in the Fifth district which Mr. Bailey has repre ented for en year. The district, which is strongly Democratic, is on the Indian Territory boundary and is made up of tix countles, four of which are on the south bank of the Red River. An aspirant for the reat of Mr. Bailey in the Fifty seventh House is Colrane M. Standifer a il ique character in the politics of the Lone Star State Col. Standifer to a lawyer and is a campaign orator, and he is said to be the only Democrat in the district who can talk Balley to a stand till.

There are only three members of the original McKini y Cabinet of three years ago still in office-Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; John D. Long. Secretary of the Navy, and James Wilson, Seer tary of Agriculture. In all the other depart ments there have been changes, not owing to any lack of harmony over public policies.

The payment of the claims arising under the Col poration Counsel's construction of the law relating to "the prevailing rate of wages at the time of service" cannot be provided for under the appropriations made in the budget this year and the money must be railed, therefore, from taxes imposed next year, which is the year of the municipal election. The mount authorized for the additional expenses of the Dock Department is to come from the sale of bonds which will increase New York's funded indebtedness before 1001 to the extent of \$4,000,000. The State tax rate this year is low; the c'ty tax rate next year will be high.

Isaac A. Hopper, Tammany Hall lead r in the Thirty first Assembly district, has filed a claim against the city for \$32,613 for repairs and extra work on the Third Avenue bridge across the Harlem River, which he constructed for the city

The duties and responsibilities of the Department of Public Charities in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens which are officially united in the administration of charity matters, are various. During the sec ond week of Arril, according to the official report of work done, this was one of the items of it: Letters to delinquent husbands, 21.

The term of the Mayor of Cincinnati expires on July 1 and his Republican successor, recently elected. is Julius Fleischmann, who is 28 years old. He was in New York when nominated, returning to Cincinnati during the canvass. He was Colonel on the staff of Gov. McKinley from 1892 to 1896. The present Mayor of Cincinnati is a Democrat, but in the recent contest for continued control the Democrats were overwhelmingly defeated, notwithstanding the success which had attended their efforts in the November State election. when Cincinnati gave a Democratic plurality.

In all 922 delegates participated in, or were qualipublican National Convention which nominated Mr. McKinley in St. Louis four years ago, and on the mly bellot taken Mr. McKinley received 661 votes. There were five absenters on the roll cal. 3 from Ne vada, and I each from Texas and Mississippi, and the 8 delegates from Colorado, 6 delegates from Iowa and 4 of the delegates from Montana, representing the Silver Republican group, did not vote. A major ity of the delegates from New York and Pennsylvania. the two largest States, were not recorded in favor of Mr. McKinley on the first ballot. He received in Pennsylvania 6 of the 64 votes and in New York 17

This year's appropriation for the State inspection of cam vessels entering ports or plying on the waters of New York is \$9,000 and the appropriation for State printing is \$200,000.

The Treasurer of the Democratic National Comttee of 1892, when the resources of the party were at high water mark, was Robert B. Roosevelt. The Freasurer of the Democratic National Committee in 1896, when the material resources of the Democratic party were at low water mark, was the late William P St John. After his death no formal choice of treasurer was made until recently, when Millard Fillmore Dunlap of Jacksonville, Ill., was appointed Treasurer of the National Committee.

National Convention has determined upon the issuance as soon as the guaranter fund, still short, is subscribed of 9 000 badges to be worn on June 19 and succeeding days by persons entitled, as delegates or alternates, to admission to the convention. The form and character of ornamentation of these badges will probably be left to the determination of the Republican National Committee, a plan which meets with less favor than might otherwise be expected from some of the ardent Philadelphians who are proposing as a suitable em-bellishment for the convention badges a bird's eye view of the Schuylkill River with a view of Independence Hall in the distance. Other Philadelphians neline to support as more destrable a bird's eye view of the Delaware from Camden, while some Joeose per sons have suggested, in a spirit of levity which will deprive them probably of any recognition when the badges are given out, the use of the words "\$100,000

bookbinder, one of each, have applied for appointment to the New York Police Department as patrolmen. The barber is a resident of Manhattan; the butcher of Mount Vernon; the baker of Williams bridge, and the bookbinder resides at Evergreet Queens. There is never a week in New York withou applications for police appointments. Few policemen die, none resigns, and many discharged are restored by order of Cou t.

The long disputed boundary question between Tennessee and Virginia, which has been going on for ninety years and is ascribed by some persons to the reluctance of some Virginians to continue in Tennessee and by others to the insistence of these Virginlans now in Tennessee to be incorporated in Vir. ginia, has reached the United States Supreme Court and on behalf of Tennessee, Attorney General Pickle, has filed a brief. The controversy turns on the interpretation of the survey in 1801..

The eurlous discovery has been made in Colorado

one of the four States in which female suffrage has been established since 1893, that there are no au thentic figures of the number of women who vote. It has therefore been proposed that this subject should be included in the Federal census of June in order that the number of women be ascertained who exercise the privilege of voting in the four States, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, which grant them the suffrage. At present the matter is left largely to conjecture and is a subject of frequent controversy. In Idaho, at the election for Governor before the adoption of the amendment permitting woman suffrage in 1896, 28,776 votes were cast. Two years later, after its adoption, in the contest for Governor, the total vote was 39,800, but how much of the increase was due to accretion of population and how much to the extension of the suffrage, there seems no way of determining. In Massachusetts, where qualified female suffrage at school elections exists, an exact record is maintained of the number of male and female voters, and there is no valid reason why the State governments of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho should not collect like information for the guidance of those interested in the question of woman suffrage.

The flocks that have alighted for a few days nor the shocks that have alighted for a few days or the shocks that have alighted for a few days or the suffrage and recuperate after their long and to rest and recuperate after their long and to rest and recuperate after their long and recuperate after their long and results and recuperate thentic figures of the number of women who vote

ROBERTS'S DESPATCH OF CENSURE The Report to the War Office Condemning Warren's and Buller's Conduct at Spion Kop.

From the London Guartte. To the Secretary of State for War. Army Head quarters, South Africa, Camp, Dekiel Drift, Rick River 13th February 1990:

My Lord-I have the honor to submit for your Lordship's information despatches from Gen. Sir Redvers Builer, describing the advance across the Tugela River on the 17th and 18th of January, 1900, and the capture and evacuation of the Spion Kop position on the 23rd and 24th of January, at well as certain minor operations between the 19th and 24th of January on the right or eastern line of ad-

Second The plan of operations is not very

clearly described in the despatches themselves, but it may be gathered from them and the accompanying documents themselves that the original intention was to cross the Tugela at or near Trichardt's Drift, and thence by following the road past "Fair View" and "Acton Homes," to gain the open plain north of Spice Kop, the Boer position in front of Potgieter's Drift being too strong to be taken by direct attack. The whole force, less one brigade, was placed under the orders of Sir Charles Warren, who, the day after he had crossed the Tugela, seems to have consulted his general and principal staff officers and to have come to the conclusion that the flanking movement which Sir Redvers Buller had mentioned his secret instructions was impracticable on account of the insufficiency of supplies. He accordingly decided to advance by the more direct read leading northeast and branching off from a point east of "Three Tree Hill." The selection of this road necessitated the capture and retention of Spion Kop, but whether it would have been equally necessary to occupy Spion Kop, had the line of advance indicated by Sir Redvers Buller been followed, is not stated in the correspondence. As Sir Charles Warren considered it impossible to make the wide fanking movement which was recommended, if not actually prescribed, in his secret instructions, he should at once have acquainted Sir Redvers Buller with the course of action which he proposed to adopt. There is nothing to show whether he did so or not, but it seems only fair to Sir Charles Warren to point out that Sir Redvers Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening. On several occasions he was present during the operations. He repeatedly gave advice to his subordinate commander, and on the day after the withdrawal from Spion Kop he resumed the chief command. Third - As regards the withdrawal of the troops

from the Spion Kop position, which, though ecupied almost without opposition in the arly morning of the 24th of January, had to be held throughout the day under an extremely heavy fire, and the retention of which had become easential to the relief of Ladysmith, I regret that I am unable to concur with Sir Redvers Buller in thinking that Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft exercised a wise discretion in ordering the troops to retire. Even admitting that due preparations may not have been made for strengthening the position during the night, reorganizing the defence, and bringing up artillery—in regard to which Sir Charles Warren's report does not altogether bear out Sir Redvers Buller's contention—admitting also that the senior officers on the simunit of the hill might have been more promptly informed of the measures taken by Sir Charles Warren to support and reenforce them. I am of opinion that Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable. During the night the enemy's fire, if it did not cease altogether, could not have been foundational. heavy fire, and the retention of which had beif it did not cease altogether, could not have been formidable, and, though lamp signaling was not possible at the time, owing to the sup-ply of oil having falled, it would not have taken was not possible at the time, owing to the supply of oil having falled, it would not have taken more than two or three hours at most for Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft to communicate by messenger with Major-Gen. Coke or Sir Charles Warren, and to receive a reply. Major-Gen. Coke appears to have left Spion Kop at 9:30 P. M. for the purpose of consulting with Sir Charles Warren, and up to that hour the idea of a withdrawal had not been entertained. Yet almost immediately after Major-Gen. Coke's departure Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft issued an order, without reference to superior authority, which upset the whole plan of operations, and rendered unavailing the sacrifices which had already been made to carry it into effect.

On the other hard, it is only right to state that Lieut.-Col. Thorneycroft appears to have behaved in a very galiant manner throughout the day, and it was goubtless due in a great measure to his exertions and example that the troops continued to hold the summit of the hill until directed to retire.

Fourth—The conduct of Capt. Phillips, Brigade Major of the Tenth Brigade, on the occasion in question, is deserving of high commendation. He did his best to rectify the mistake which

hill until directed to retire

Fourth—The conduct of Capt. Phillips. Brigade
Major the Tenth Brisade, on the occasion in
question, is deserving of high commendation.
He did his best to rectify the mistake which
was being made, but it was too late. Signalling
communication was not restablished until
230 A. M. on the 25th of January, and by that
time the naval game could not have reached the
summit of the bill before daybreak. MajorGen. Coke did not return, and Lieut.—Col. Thorneyeroft had gone away. Moreover, most of
the troops had begun to leave the hill, and the
working parties, with the half company of
Roval Engineers had also withdrawn.

Fifth—it is to be regretted that Sir Charles
Warren did not himself visit Spion Kop during
the afternoon or evening, knowing as he did
that the state of affairs there was very critical,
and that the loss of the rosition would involve
the failure of the operations. He was, consequently, obliged to summon Major-Gen. Coke
to his headquarters in the evening in order
that he might ascertain how matters were
going on, and the command on Spion Kep
thus developed on Lieut.—Col. Thorneycroft;
but Maj-Gen. Coke was not aware of this.
About midday, under instructions from Sir
Redvers Buller, Sir Charles Warren had directed
Lleut.—tol. Thorneycroft to assume command
on the summit of the hill, with the temporary
rank of Brigadier-General but this order was not
communicated to Major-Gen. Coke, who, until
he left the position at 9:30 P. M., was under the
impression that the command had devolved
on Col. till, as senior officer, after Col. Crofton
had been wounded. Omissions or mistakes
of this nature may be trivial in themselves,
yet may exercise an important influence on
the course of events and I think that Sir Redvers Buller is justified in remarking that "there
was a want of organization and system which
acted most unfavorably on the defence."

Sixth—The attempt to relieve Ladysmith, sescribed in these despatches, was well devised,
and I agree with Sir Redvers Buller in think-

FINE OUTARDE SHOOTING. Migration of Canada Geese Heavy This Spring -A Million of Them Go North.

QUEBRC, April 28.-The northward migration of the outarde, or Canada goose,is unusually large this spring, and a number of American and Canadian sportsmen have been enjoying good sport for several days among the flocks that have been halting by the St. Lawrence on their way to their breed-ing grounds at Hudson Bay. It is estimated that fully a million of these birds return from the South every spring to pass over Canada on their way to their place of birth to reproduce their kind. One-tenth of their number is annually slaughtered for the use of the Hudson Bay officials at the various Hudson Bas Company's forts and by the Montagnals Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, and American and Canadian sportsmen are mainly responsible for the destruction that keeps down the natural increase of the species to about its